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4948-01

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***Subject: Third Draft Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Montevideo  
Tentative Parcel Map County of San Diego, California***

Dear Mr. Laret:

Dudek & Associates, Inc. (Dudek) biologists Rebekah M. Krebs, Vipul R. Joshi, and Kamarul Johari Muri conducted reconnaissance-level surveys of the El Montevideo Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) project site to determine the potential for impacts to sensitive biological resources resulting from development of the site. The project site consists of 17.7 acres in the San Dieguito Community Planning Area in an unincorporated portion of the County of San Diego, California (*Figures 1 and 2*).

The proposed project consists of dividing the single parcel, which currently supports one single family home, into three legal residential parcels. Two additional homes with associated amenities would then be constructed on the project site. An additional feature of the TPM is the designation of a Biological Open Space Easement. Surveys of the project site included vegetation communities mapping, general wildlife survey, and a jurisdictional wetlands determination. The purposes of this report are to describe the biological character of the site in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and regional resource planning; to analyze the biological significance of the proposed site development in view of federal, state, and local laws and regulations; and to provide appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to reduce project impacts to less than significant.

This report is the third draft and has been revised to address comments made by the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) in letters dated June 7 and October 24, 2006. This revised report includes analysis of the current TPM received by Dudek on July 18, 2006.

## METHODOLOGY

Data regarding biological resources present on the project site were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and through field reconnaissance.

### Literature Review

Sensitive biological resources present or potentially present onsite were identified through a literature search using the following sources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 2004), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2005 a, b, c, d, e), California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001), Murphy (1990), and the vegetation and sensitive species mapping performed for the North County Wildlife Forum Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (SANDAG 1994). General information regarding wildlife species present in the region was obtained from Unitt (2004) for birds, Bond (1977) for mammals, Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, and Emmel and Emmel (1973) for butterflies. In addition, soils maps of San Diego County (USDA 1973) and California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFG 2005a) were examined.

### Field Reconnaissance

Dudek biologists Rebekah M. Krebs (RMK), Vipul R. Joshi (VRJ), and Kamarul Johari Muri (KJM) conducted a series of general biological surveys at the site on December 13, 2005 and January 26, 2006. *Table 1* lists the date, conditions, and survey focus for each of the surveys.

**TABLE 1**  
**Schedule of Surveys**

Date	Hours	Staff	Focus	Conditions
12/13/05	0800- 1030	RMK	Wildlife survey/ Vegetation mapping	20% cloud cover, 0 mph wind, 61 - 66 degrees Fahrenheit
12/13/05	1030-1230	VRJ, RMK	Wetland delineation	20% cloud cover, 0 mph wind, 67 - 68 degrees Fahrenheit
12/13/05	1230-1330	VRJ, RMK	Vegetation mapping	20% cloud cover, 0 mph wind, 67 - 68 degrees Fahrenheit
1/26/05	0900-1035	RMK,KJM	Wildlife survey	10% cloud cover, light breezes, 59 - 68 degrees Fahrenheit

## Resource Mapping

Plant communities and locations of sensitive plants were mapped in the field directly onto a 100-scale (1" = 100') color digital orthographic map of the property. Wetland data stations and boundaries of wetlands were mapped in the field using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy. Dudek GIS technician Tim Walsh mapped vegetation and plants onto a topographic basemap of the site using ArcCad software.

Plant community classifications used in this report follow Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1996), with modifications to accommodate the lack of conformity of the observed communities to those of Holland.

## Flora

All plant species encountered during the field surveys were identified and recorded. Those species that could not be identified immediately were brought into the laboratory for further investigation. Latin and common names of plants follow *The Jepson Manual* (Hickman 1993) or more recent published taxonomical revisions of genera. Where not listed in Hickman (1993), common names are taken from Beauchamp (1986) or Abrams (1923). A cumulative list of plant species observed on the property is presented in *Appendix A*.

## Fauna

Wildlife species detected during field surveys by sight, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded. Binoculars (8 x 32 power) were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife. In addition to species actually observed, expected wildlife use of the site was determined by known habitat preferences of local animal species, knowledge of their relative distributions in the area, and CNDDDB search results. Latin and common names of animals referred to in this report follow Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologists' Union (1983, 2003) for birds, Jones et al. (1997) for mammals, and Emmel and Emmel (1973) for butterflies. A comprehensive list of wildlife observed within the project study area is within *Appendix B*.

## Jurisdictional Wetlands Delineation

The jurisdictional wetlands delineation was conducted in accordance with the *1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (TR Y-87-1)*; hydrology, vegetation, and soils

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were examined at potential wetland sites. Munsell Soil Color Charts were used to determine soil chroma and value and the indicator status of the plant species was determined by using the *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands: California (Region 0)*. Waters of the State under the jurisdiction of the CDFG were mapped based on the presence of one of three Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) criteria in association with a stream channel. The jurisdictional reach of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is generally coincident with the ACOE based on the federal Clean Water Act. However, the RWQCB may take jurisdiction over additional areas lacking ACOE regulation pursuant to the state Porter-Cologne Act. These areas may include areas that lack all three wetland indicator criteria and/or are isolated from a tributary of a navigable waters (e.g., vernal pools).

The County of San Diego defines its wetlands jurisdiction in the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The RPO defines wetlands as "lands having one or more of the following attributes: **a)** at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; **b)** the substratum in predominantly undrained hydric soil; or **c)** the substratum is nonsoil that is saturated with water or covered by water at some time during the growing season of each year" (County of San Diego 1991). Because soil is present throughout the site, areas that meet either the ACOE wetland vegetation or hydric soils criteria are considered wetlands under County jurisdiction.

Wetland determinations were made at five sampling points (data stations) to determine which areas are under the jurisdiction of the regulatory agencies mentioned above. The wetland determination forms for these data stations are included in *Appendix C*. The extent of wetlands areas was determined by mapping the areas with similar vegetation and hydrology to sampled locations. Jurisdictional wetlands were mapped in the field onto a 100-scale (1" = 100') topographic and aerial photographic map. The shapes drawn were later digitized into an ArcCAD file.

## **Sensitive Biological Resources**

Sensitive biological resources are those defined as follows: **(1)** species that have been given special recognition by federal, state, county, or local conservation agencies and organizations due to limited, declining, or threatened population sizes; **(2)** species and habitat types recognized by local and regional resource agencies as sensitive; **(3)** habitat areas or plant communities that are unique, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife; and **(4)** wildlife corridors and habitat linkages. Regulated biological resources may or may not be considered sensitive, but do meet jurisdictional determination criteria under any of several local,

state, and/or federal laws. Such resources may be species locations, habitat, or topographic features such as drainage courses.

## **Survey Limitations**

Surveys were conducted during the fall season resulting in detection and identification of most perennial plant species which may potentially occur in the area. Annuals and some cryptic perennials may not have been detectable or were not identifiable to species. Conditions were suitable for detection of wildlife species (*Table 1*) though the season limited the observations of breeding and summer resident species. However, daytime surveys usually result in few observations of mammals, many of which may only be active at night, such as bats. Small, nocturnal mammals, reptiles, and amphibians, as well as most nocturnal birds would not be detectable. In addition, many species of reptiles and amphibians are secretive in their habits and are difficult to observe using standard meandering transects. Pitfall trapping is the most effective technique for detecting many of these species. No small mammal trapping was conducted, and no pitfall traps or drift-lines were deployed for reptile sampling. Animal trapping was deemed to be unnecessary for the project due to the mostly developed nature of the site.

## **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **Project Location**

The proposed 17.7-acre El Montevideo TPM project site is located in a central portion of western San Diego County, approximately six miles from the Pacific Ocean. The site is near the intersection of Via de Fortuna and El Montevideo in the unincorporated community of Rancho Santa Fe, California (see *Figure 1*). The property is mapped on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute Rancho Santa Fe quadrangle in Sections 17 and 20; Township 13 South, Range 3 West (SBBM) (see *Figure 2*).

### **Site Description**

The site is moderately sloping with the highest point in the southwest corner and a small creek along the eastern boundary. Adjacent land uses include single family homes with orchard operations to the west and east, El Montevideo roadway to the north, and a vegetated stream channel along with vegetated banks to the southwest. Elevations range from 160 to 277 feet above mean sea level.

The majority of the site consists of a single family home with an orchard operation. The eastern portion of the site supports an annual (non-native) grassland and naturally occurring wetlands habitats.

Soils on the site are mapped as Olivenhain cobbly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes in the central upland portion of the site, this is the dominant soil type on the site; Salinas clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes in the northeastern, wetland portion of the site; Altamont clay, 9 to 15 percent slopes in a small area on the border of the northwestern portion of the site in the disturbed upland area; Olivenhain cobbly loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes in the southwestern portion of the site in the disturbed and developed upland areas; and Olivenhain cobbly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes in a small eastern portion of the site in the eucalyptus woodland. Olivenhain cobbly loam consist of well drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly clay subsoil (USDA 1973). Salinas clay soils are found on floodplains or alluvial fans and have a surface layer of clay and a substratum of clay to clay loam. Altamont clay consists of well drained clays that formed in material weathered from calcareous shale.

## RESULTS

### Botany – Plant Communities and Floral Diversity

Six plant communities (including disturbed types) and three land covers types were identified onsite: annual (non-native) grassland, coastal sage scrub (including disturbed coastal sage scrub), cismontane alkali marsh, freshwater marsh (including disturbed freshwater marsh), eucalyptus woodland, southern willow scrub, orchard, disturbed habitat, and developed land. These habitat and land cover types are described below, their acreages are presented in *Table 2*, and their locations are shown in *Figure 3*. *Figure 3* also shows vegetation communities and land cover types within a 100-foot wide mapping buffer around the project site, as required by the County Department of Planning and Land Use (County of San Diego 2004b).

**TABLE 2**  
**Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type Acreage**

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type – Holland Code	Acreage
Sensitive Uplands	
Annual (Non-native) Grassland – 42200	0.76
Coastal Sage Scrub – 32500	0.11
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub – 32500	0.14
Sensitive Wetlands	

**TABLE 2**  
**Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type Acreage**

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type – Holland Code	Acreage
Cismontane Alkali Marsh (ACOE, CDFG, RWQCB, and the County of San Diego) – 52310	0.04
Cismontane Alkali Marsh-C (CDFG, RWQCB, and the County of San Diego only) – 52310	0.09
Freshwater Marsh – 52410	0.09
Disturbed Freshwater Marsh – 52410	0.12
Southern Willow Scrub – 63320	0.08
<b>Non-Sensitive Uplands</b>	
Eucalyptus Woodland – 11100	0.26
Orchard – 18100	9.22
Disturbed Habitat – 11300	4.51
Developed Land – 12000	2.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.70</b>

## **Sensitive Uplands**

### ***Annual (Non-Native) Grassland (Holland Code 42200)***

Annual (non-native) grassland is characterized by weedy, introduced annuals, primarily grasses, including wild oat (*Avena* spp.), bromes (*Bromus diandrus*, *B. madritensis*, *B. hordeaceus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), and Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*). It may occur where disturbance by maintenance (mowing, scraping, discing, spraying, etc.), grazing, repetitive fire, agriculture, or other mechanical disruption have altered soils and removed native seed sources from areas formerly supporting native vegetation. Annual grassland typically occurs adjacent to roads or other developed areas where there has been some historic disturbance. Annual grassland may support sensitive plant and animal species and provide valuable foraging habitat for raptors (birds of prey).

This plant community occurs in one location in the northeastern portion of the site. Plant species detectable in this area include Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*), California burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*). In addition isolated patches of saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) were observed. Annual grassland has likely developed on the site due to historical and repeated disturbance. Review of a 1928 aerial photo indicates that the site was cleared for planting of orchards. In the photo it is evident that surrounding areas adjacent to the onsite drainage support coastal sage scrub except on north-facing slopes where denser chaparral vegetation is apparent. Therefore it is highly likely that the current annual grassland is only a condition of historic and repeated disturbance and in the absence of these events, the area would support coastal sage scrub.



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Annual grassland provides foraging habitat for raptors and is considered a sensitive habitat within San Diego County.

***Coastal Sage Scrub (Holland Code 32500)***

According to Holland (1986), coastal sage scrub is composed of a variety of soft, low shrubs, characteristically dominated by drought-deciduous species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sages (*Salvia* spp.), with scattered evergreen shrubs, including lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). It typically develops on xeric slopes.

This plant community occurs in one location in the southern portion of the site on the property boundary. Dominant plant species detectable in this area of the site include coastal prickly-pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), California sagebrush, laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), California encelia (*Encelia californica*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), bicolor cudweed (*Gnaphalium bicolor*), matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Additional plant species observed include cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), century plant (*Agave americana*), and Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*).

Disturbed coastal sage scrub is similar in species composition to coastal sage scrub but has higher cover of bare ground or non-native shrubs, forbs and grasses. On the project site, disturbed coastal sage scrub supports substantial cover of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*).

Coastal sage scrub and all its variants generally are recognized as sensitive plant communities by local, state, and federal resource agencies. It supports a diversity of sensitive plants and animals, and it is estimated that it has been reduced by 75% to 80% of its historical coverage throughout southern California. It is the focus of the current State of California Natural Communities Conservation Planning Program (NCCP). Impacts to coastal sage scrub within this portion of the County require approval by the County Department of Public Works (DPW) pursuant to Section 4(d) of the federal Endangered Species Act. DPW is required to issue a Habitat Loss Permit (HLP) or a HLP exemption for all grading permits that result in impacts to coastal sage scrub.



## Sensitive Wetlands

### ***Cismontane Alkali Marsh (Holland Code 52310)***

Cismontane alkali marsh is a wetland community dominated by perennial, emergent, herbaceous monocots that grow up to seven feet tall. Sites that support this vegetation have standing water or saturated soil during most of the year, with evaporation faster than freshwater inputs causing soil to be somewhat alkaline (Holland 1986).

Cismontane alkali marsh occurs in three locations along the eastern portion of the site. One of these three locations is below the ordinary high water mark; this distinction affects the regulatory determination and is discussed further in the jurisdictional waters section below. Plant species detectable in this area include saltgrass and common woody pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), with non-natives including hottentot-fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) accounting for less than 20% of the total cover.

Cismontane alkali marsh is a wetland community type and as such supports important functions and value and is a limited resource in southern California. The habitat is therefore considered sensitive.

### ***Freshwater Marsh (Holland Code 52410)***

According to Holland (1986), freshwater marsh is a wetland habitat type that develops where the water table is at or just above the ground surface, such as around the margins of lakes, ponds, slow-moving streams, ditches, and seepages. Due to being permanently flooded by fresh water there is an accumulation of deep, peaty soils. It typically is dominated by species such cattail (*Typha* sp.), wooly sedge (*Carex lanuginosa*), yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.).

This plant community occurs in one location in the northeast portion of the site on the property boundary. Dominant plant species detectable in this area include common cattail, Olney's bulrush, Canary Island date palm, southwestern spiny rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldi*), San Diego marsh-elder (*Iva hayesiana*), and pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*). Where non-natives account for at least 50% cover, the area is mapped as disturbed freshwater marsh.

Freshwater marsh is a wetland community type and as such supports important functions and value and is a limited resource in southern California. The habitat is therefore considered sensitive.

### ***Southern Willow Scrub (Holland Code 63320)***

According to Holland (1986), southern willow scrub has been described as a dense, broad-leaved, winter-deciduous riparian thicket dominated by several species of willow (*Salix* spp.), with scattered emergent Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. This habitat is considered seral due to repeated disturbance/flooding and is therefore unable to develop into the taller southern cottonwood willow riparian forest.

This plant community occurs in one location in the northeast portion of the site on the property boundary. On site, this habitat is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) with an understory of freshwater marsh species.

Southern willow scrub is a wetland community type and as such supports important functions and value and is a limited resource in southern California. In particular, this community may support nesting habitat for numerous sensitive bird species. The habitat is therefore considered sensitive.

### **Non-Sensitive Uplands**

#### ***Eucalyptus Woodland (Holland Code 11100)***

Although not recognized by Holland (1986) as a native plant community, eucalyptus woodland is a distinct “naturalized” vegetation type that is fairly widespread in southern California and is considered a woodland habitat. It typically consists of monotypic stands of introduced Australian eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.). The understory is either depauperate or absent owing to shade and the possible allelopathic (toxic) properties of the eucalyptus leaf litter.

This plant community occurs in one location in the southeast portion of the site on the property boundary. On site, the dominant plant species is eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.). Other species found on site include scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), lemonadeberry, fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), black mustard, Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Canary Island date palm, and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) with occasional common woody pickleweed. Additional species observed include nettle-leaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), coastal prickly-pear, and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Although eucalyptus woodlands are of limited value to most native plants and animals, they frequently provide nesting and perching sites for several raptor species. Therefore, eucalyptus

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woodland is not considered a sensitive vegetation community although it may provide suitable habitat for sensitive wildlife species.

### ***Orchard (Holland Code 18100)***

Orchard refers to an area of land on which trees are grown, often those which bear fruits or nuts. On site, orange trees (*Citrus* spp) consist of the orchard. This plant community is the dominant community on site and occurs in the central portion of the site. Orchards generally do not provide habitat for native species and therefore are not considered a sensitive land cover type.

### **Disturbed Habitat (Holland Code 11300)**

Disturbed habitat refers to areas that are not developed yet lack native vegetation, and generally are the result of severe or repeated mechanical perturbation. This land cover occurs in four locations in the north, east, south, and west portions the site. On the project site, disturbed habitat includes areas regularly mowed adjacent to orchards where soils appear compacted and vegetation growth is very limited. Disturbed habitat is not considered a sensitive land cover type.

### **Developed Land (Holland Code 12000)**

Developed land consists of buildings, structures, homes, parking lots, paved roads, and maintained areas. Developed areas do not support native vegetation. This land cover occurs throughout the site in the western and northern portions of the site. Developed land onsite consists of a single family home with associated amenities. In addition, a driveway and a few small buildings also fall under the developed land category. These areas are not considered sensitive.

### **Floral Diversity**

A total of 37 species of vascular plants including 20 native species and 18 non-native species was recorded from the site (see *Appendix A*). The relatively low diversity of flowering plants on the site reflects the disturbed nature of the site.

### **Jurisdictional Waters**

Jurisdictional waters occurring below the ordinary high water mark total 0.33 acre, consisting of 0.04 acre of cismontane alkali marsh, 0.12 acre of disturbed fresh water marsh, 0.09 acre of

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freshwater marsh, 0.08 acre of southern willow scrub, and 0.003 acre of unvegetated ephemeral stream channel. The wetland communities are regulated by the ACOE, CDFG, RWQCB, and the County of San Diego as jurisdictional wetlands. Additional wetlands vegetation occurs above the ordinary high water mark and does not satisfy all three ACOE criteria, but does meet at least one wetland criterion. This area, totaling an additional 0.09 acre of cismontane alkali marsh, is considered a wetland by the County, CDFG, and RWQCB. This area is hydrologically separated from the channel by the existing trail.

The single, non-wetland, ephemeral stream channel occurs in the northwest portion of the property. The channel is one foot wide, occupies a total of 0.003 acre, and due to the lack of surface hydrology connecting flows from the channel to the main drainage on site, it is considered an isolated waters regulated by CDFG and RWQCB only. A total of 0.42 acre of jurisdictional waters occupies the site.

## **Zoology – Wildlife Diversity**

A total of 20 species of wildlife were detected onsite during the wildlife survey including: 17 bird species and three mammals. A list of wildlife species detected is included in *Appendix B*.

### **Birds**

Seventeen species of birds were observed during the survey. Species occupying the maintained areas on site include mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), common yellowthroat (*Geothypis trichas*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and western bluebird (*Siala mexicana*).

### **Reptiles and Amphibians**

No reptile or amphibian species were observed on site.

## Mammals

Three common species of mammals were detected on the site: California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), common raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) (tracks), and woodrat (middens) (*Neotoma* sp.).

Mammals adapted to living in areas near human disturbance, such as Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) may also occur on the site. Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*) may pass through the riparian area and eucalyptus habitat on the eastern portion of the site as these habitats connect to an off site vegetated stream channel, along with vegetated banks, to the southeast.

## Sensitive Biological Resources

The following resources are discussed in this section: (1) plant and animal species present in the project vicinity that are given special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations owing to declining, limited, or threatened populations, that are the result, in most cases, of habitat reduction; and (2) habitat areas that are unique, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife. Sources used for determination of sensitive biological resources are as follows: **wildlife**, USFWS (2004), CDFG (CDFG 2005b, c), **plants**, CDFG (2005d, e) and CNPS (2001); and **habitats**, Holland (1986). In addition, “sensitive biological resources” as defined by the County of San Diego (1991) RPO are included.

### Sensitive Plant Species

Floral surveys were conducted during December 2005 and were of reconnaissance level only. No state- or federally-listed endangered or threatened plant species were observed onsite. Two sensitive plant species were identified: approximately 10 individuals of the CNPS List 2 species, southwestern spiny rush were observed in the eastern portion of the project area and approximately two individuals of the CNPS List 2 species, San Diego marsh-elder, were observed in the eastern portion of the project area.

Prior to the survey, a search was conducted using the CNDDDB (CDFG 2005a) and CNPS (2001) to thoroughly assess the sensitive floral resources that may occur onsite. Based on the reconnaissance survey, soils mapping, search of existing databases, and Dudek’s knowledge of species occurrence and habitat requirements, several sensitive species have a moderate to high potential to occur within annual grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities onsite.

None of these species would be expected to occur within orchard, developed land, or disturbed habitat areas.

In addition, there are several sensitive plant species that have a moderate potential to occur on the project site based on soils and habitat. These species include the following; San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*), San Diego sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*), south coast saltscall (*Atriplex pacifica*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*), Lewis's evening primrose (*Camissonia lewisii*), Payson's jewel-flower (*Caulanthus simulans*), slender-pod jewel-flower (*Caulanthus stenocarpus*), *Centromadia* [*Hemizonia*] *parryi* spp. *australis*, *Centromadia* [*Hemizonia*] *pungens* ssp. *laevis*, Orcutt's spineflower (*Chorizanthe orcuttiana*), long-spined spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*), prostrate spineflower (*Chorizanthe procumbens*), summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*), small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*), Orcutt's bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus orcuttianus*), Del Mar Mesa sand aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia* var. *linifolia*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), Orcutt's dudleya (*Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii*), Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* spp. *blochmaniae*), variegated dudleya (*Dudleya variegata*), sticky dudleya (*Dudleya viscida*), Palmer's goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* ssp. *palmeri*), San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*), graceful tarplant (*Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *elongata*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), Orcutt's linanthus (*Linanthus orcuttii*), small-flowered microseris (*Microseris douglasii* var. *platycarpa*), San Diego goldenstar (*Muilla clevelandii*), rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) and Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). This list is repeated as Appendix D. A determination regarding the presence/absence of these species on the project site would require a focused spring plant survey.

### Sensitive Wildlife Species

Wildlife surveys were conducted during December 2005 and January 2006. Sensitive wildlife species detected within the project area include western bluebird and red-shouldered hawk. Sensitive animal species are evaluated in terms of their potential to occur onsite given habitat, geography and other factors. No state- or federally-listed endangered or threatened or sensitive wildlife species were observed onsite. Potentially-occurring sensitive species according to CNDDDB and Dudek's knowledge of biological resources of this area a detailed search include the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*) and the

state listed species of special concern Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*).

Several less sensitive reptile, bird, and mammal species were not observed but have a moderate potential to occur on the project site based on available habitat. These species include great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus* [nesting]), black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*), coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum* (*blainvillei* population)), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*). A full list of potentially occurring sensitive wildlife species is included as *Appendix D*.

### **Sensitive Habitats**

Annual (non-native) grassland, cismontane alkali marsh, coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, disturbed freshwater marsh, freshwater marsh, and southern willow scrub are considered sensitive vegetation communities within the County of San Diego.

### **Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages**

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the immigration and emigration of animals. Habitat linkages may function as wildlife corridors for some species and permanent habitat for others. Wildlife corridors and habitat linkages contribute to population viability in several ways: **(1)** they assure the continual exchange of genes between populations which helps maintain genetic diversity; **(2)** they provide access to adjacent habitat areas representing additional territory for foraging and mating; **(3)** they allow for a greater carrying capacity of species populations; and **(4)** they provide routes for colonization of habitat lands following local population extinctions or habitat recovery from ecological catastrophes (e.g., fires).

Adjacent land uses include single family homes with orchard operations to the west and east, El Montevideo Road to the north, and a vegetated stream channel along with vegetated banks southeast (*Figure 4*). The site is not part of a habitat linkage or wildlife corridor as the vegetated stream channel is surrounded by development on all sides and is small in size. However, the downstream offsite portion of the stream channel could be utilized by wildlife for foraging and may provide permanent habitat for small mammals and reptiles. This area would not provide permanent habitat for larger mammals such as mule deer due to the area being surrounded by development on all sides and being small in size.



## Regional Resource Planning Context

In San Diego County, several conservation planning efforts have been completed or are currently in progress with the long-term goal of establishing a regional reserve system that will protect native habitat lands and their associated biota. The ultimate goals of these plans are the establishment of biological reserve areas in conformance with the State Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP) Act.

The southwestern portion of San Diego County, including the entire City of San Diego and several portions of the unincorporated County (e.g., Jamul, Lakeside, Lake Hodges), are under an established and approved Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). The project site is located within a portion of the unincorporated County that is currently planned to amend the MSCP through the adoption of a North County Subarea Plan.

This area was evaluated for habitat value in preparation of the North County Subarea Plan. The project location is located in an area determined to be of low habitat value, intensive agriculture. In addition, the areas surrounding are also in areas determined to be of little habitat value, intensive and extensive agriculture. The project area is also well outside the pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA) which represents a biologically-superior preserve design (County of San Diego 2004). As such, the site is not considered to be a critical component of the future preserve assembled for the Subarea Plan.

## ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS

This section addresses direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed project.

**Direct impacts** were quantified by overlaying the proposed Biological Open Space Easement provided by the project engineer on the biological resources map of the site. All resources outside the proposed Biological Open Space Easement are considered directly impacted by current or future activities. A fire protection plan/fuel management plan has been prepared and submitted. Fuel modification impacts will be confined to areas outside the Biological Open Space Easement. Existing sewer and water easements are located outside the Biological Open Space Easement with the exception of an approximately 100' long section of a 15' wide existing public sewer easement located in the northeast corner of the site which bisects the Biological Open Space Easement. Because no change to the easements are necessary as part of this project, no impacts are associated with the easements.

**Indirect Impacts** result primarily from adverse “edge effects,” and may be short-term in nature, related to construction, or long-term in nature, associated with development in proximity to biological resources within natural open space. For the proposed project, it is assumed that the potential indirect impacts resulting from construction activities include dust, noise, construction-related soil erosion and runoff, and general human presence. These indirect impacts may temporarily disrupt species and habitat vitality. With respect to construction activities, however, all project grading will be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., Best Management Practices) and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including the federal Clean Water Act, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

**Cumulative Impacts** refer to incremental individual environmental effects of two or more projects when considered together. These impacts taken individually may be minor, but collectively significant as they occur over a period of time.

## Direct Impacts

### Vegetation Communities

Direct impacts to vegetation communities were calculated using the limits of the proposed Biological Open Space Easement for the project. Direct impacts associated with the development of the proposed project were calculated and are shown in *Table 3*. *Figure 4* illustrates the distribution of biological resources in the project study area and the locations where proposed impacts would occur. *Figure 5* shows an overlay of the TPM and the biological resources. Two sensitive vegetation communities, annual non-native grassland and coastal sage scrub, would be impacted by the proposed project. These impacts are considered significant.

**TABLE 3**  
**Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types (In Acres)**

Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types	Proposed Development Area	Proposed Biological Open Space Easement Area	Total
<b>Sensitive Uplands</b>			
Annual (non-native) Grassland	0.55	0.21	0.76
Coastal Sage Scrub	0.11		0.11
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	0.14		0.14
<b>Sensitive Wetlands</b>			
Cismontane Alkali Marsh (ACOE, CDFG, RWQCB, and the County of San Diego)		0.04	0.04

**TABLE 3**  
**Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types (In Acres)**

Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types	Proposed Development Area	Proposed Biological Open Space Easement Area	Total
Cismontane Alkali Marsh-C (CDFG, RWQCB, and the County of San Diego only)		0.09	0.09
Freshwater Marsh		0.09	0.09
Disturbed Freshwater Marsh		0.12	0.12
Southern Willow Scrub		0.08	0.08
<b>Non-Sensitive Uplands</b>			
Eucalyptus Woodland	0.14	0.11	0.26
Orchard	9.22		9.22
Disturbed Habitat	3.95	0.56	4.51
Developed Land	2.28		2.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>17.71</b>

### Jurisdictional Waters

No significant direct impacts to jurisdictional waters are proposed to occur from the project. The regulated wetlands on site are to be preserved as part of the Project's Biological Open Space Easement with the exception of the single, non-wetland, ephemeral channel occurring in the northwest portion of the property. The channel is not proposed to be impacted by the project development as the existing driveway and culvert over the channel will be removed leaving a natural open drainage channel (*Figure 5*). Although the channel may be directly impacted in the future, this potential direct impact is not considered significant due to the lack of function and values supported by the channel. Because no fill activity is proposed, the driveway removal would not require any wetlands agency permits.

### Sensitive Plants

Two sensitive plant species occur on site. Approximately 10 individuals of southwestern spiny rush were observed in the eastern portion of the project area (*Figure 3*). This is a CNPS List 4 species which means that this species limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California, and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears relatively low at this time. Approximately two individuals of San Diego marsh-elder were observed in the eastern portion of the project area (*Figure 3*). This is a CNPS List 2 species which means that this species is rare, threatened, or endangered in California but is more common elsewhere. These plants do not occur within the limits of grading and the populations will not be impacted.

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Several sensitive species are listed in *Appendix D* as potentially occurring with annual grassland on the project site. As this habitat will be impacted by the project, sensitive plant species may also be directly impacted. Potential impacts to these sensitive plant species are considered significant.

### **Sensitive Animals**

Two sensitive wildlife species were detected within the project area, western bluebird and red-shouldered hawk. Foraging habitat, specifically the annual grassland, and potential nesting habitat, specifically the eucalyptus woodland and coastal sage scrub, for these species will be directly impacted by this project. In addition, impacts to moderate to high potentially occurring wildlife species, as listed in *Appendix D*, and their appropriate foraging, nesting, and breeding habitat, specifically the annual (non-native) grassland and coastal sage scrub, is also considered a potential direct impact. With particular regard to California gnatcatcher, the impacts of the project are not expected to result in take of the species because no coastal sage scrub will be cleared or graded as part of the project and the future land owner would be precluded from causing take of the species due to federal regulations. Nonetheless, implementation of the project reduces the value of the coastal sage scrub onsite which may have an adverse affect on sensitive species utilizing coastal sage scrub onsite. Potential impacts to sensitive wildlife species are considered significant.

### **Habitat Linkages/Wildlife Corridors**

Adjacent land uses include single family homes with orchard operations to the west and east, El Montevideo Road to the north, and a vegetated stream channel along with vegetated banks southeast. The vegetated stream channel along with vegetated banks could be utilized by wildlife. However, this area is surrounded by development on all sides and small in size. This area is therefore not considered a habitat linkage and wildlife corridor. This area is to the southeast of the project area and will be connected to the proposed onsite Biological Open Space Easement. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the project will adversely impact habitat linkages and wildlife corridors (*Figure 4*).

## Indirect Impacts

### Vegetation Communities

Indirect impacts to adjacent vegetation communities primarily would result from adverse "edge effects" as cited above. For the proposed project, the potential indirect impacts resulting from construction activities include dust, noise, and general human presence that may temporarily disrupt species and habitat vitality and lead to construction-related soil erosion and runoff. However, all project grading will be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., Best Management Practices [BMPs]) and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including the federal Clean Water Act, NPDES, and preparation of a SWPPP. With these typical restrictions on construction potential short-term indirect impacts are not considered significant.

The proposed project would add residential land uses to an area that already contains numerous similar disturbed land uses. Long-term indirect impacts associated with this use are already present and therefore the proposed development is expected to result in only minor additional indirect impacts.

Potential long-term indirect effects resulting from the existence of three total (two additional) residences adjacent sensitive habitat and plant species include:

- *introduction of urban run-off:* storm run-off containing pollutants such as petrochemicals may wash into wetland areas adjacent to the development, contaminating the soil and adversely impacting the health of plants and animals.
- *introduction of invasive exotic plants:* propagules of plants used for landscaping have a high potential to become established in marsh and riparian habitats.
- *recreational use of trails:* pedestrian, cyclist, and equestrian use has the potential to indirectly impact sensitive plant species through trampling, dust, etc.

Overall, these conditions do not represent a substantial difference from the current conditions in the area and therefore potential long-term indirect impacts are not considered significant.

## **Jurisdictional Waters/Wetland Buffer Zone**

Due to the adjacency of the planned developed to jurisdictional wetlands, the adequacy of the wetland buffer (*i.e.*, upland area separating development from jurisdictional wetlands edge) provided by the project must be analyzed. Wetland buffer areas are required to be of “appropriate size to protect the environmental and functional habitat values of the wetland, or which or [are] integrally important in supporting the full range of the wetland and adjacent upland biological community” (County of San Diego 1991). The County of San Diego requires wetland buffers of 25 to 60 feet wide, depending on the resources present.

A 25-foot wide wetland buffer will be maintained, except along the one area that borders the regulated cismontane alkali marsh where the buffer is reduced to 20 feet (*Figure 4*). This cismontane alkali marsh is bisected by a 10-foot wide trail system/easement and is bordered by an existing sewer and water easement. These easements, especially the trail easement, likely result in deposits of sediments and polluted runoff, reducing the wetlands value of this area. The proposed development is not expected to substantially change the environmental conditions in the area and an increased wetlands buffer would offer little additional protection of wetlands functions and values. Therefore establishment of a 20-foot wide buffer, rather than 25 feet in this area, would have less than significant adverse impacts on the function and values of this wetland and is not considered to present significant environmental concern.

The closest point from the limits of grading to the ephemeral stream channel onsite is 20 feet. The existing driveway and culvert over the channel will be removed leaving a natural open drainage channel. A new driveway will be constructed east of the existing driveway over an area that does not support any stream channels. No direct impacts to the ephemeral drainage are anticipated; however, to reduce the potential for indirect impacts during construction all project grading should be subject to the typical restrictions as outlined under the *Vegetation Communities* section above. In addition, long-term indirect impacts to the drainage should be avoided by directing all project drainage toward storm drains associated with El Montevideo.

## **Sensitive Plants**

Most of the short- and long-term indirect impacts to vegetation communities also can affect sensitive plants. Standard construction BMP's, such as installation of orange fencing and maintenance proper erosion control measures, would limit the potential for indirect impacts to sensitive plant species occurring within the adjacent proposed Biological Open Space Easement. In the long-term, indirect impacts to potentially occurring sensitive plant species in these areas

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are not expected to occur because the potential impacts of residential and trail uses in the area would not change substantially from the current condition.

### **Sensitive Wildlife**

Most of the indirect impacts to vegetation communities and sensitive plants cited above can also affect sensitive wildlife. In addition, wildlife may be indirectly affected in the short-term by construction-related noise, which can disrupt normal activities during the avian breeding season (March 15 to August 15). Long-term indirect impacts may include lighting and therefore all lighting should be directed away from natural habitat onsite and adjacent offsite habitats. No further indirect impacts to wildlife are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of the project.

### **Habitat Linkages/Movement Corridors**

It is not anticipated that the project will adversely impact habitat linkages and wildlife corridors.

## **RELATIONSHIP TO FUTURE NORTH COUNTY MSCP SUBAREA PLAN/CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

The project area is not in the vicinity of San Diego County's MSCP and is well outside the pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA) (County of San Diego 2004). In addition, the project site is within the intensive agricultural area for the North County Subarea Plan. Due to the developed and disturbed nature of this site and the vicinity, the proposed development would not impact the future North County MSCP Subarea Plan.

Cumulative impacts refer to incremental individual environmental effects of two or more projects when considered together. These impacts taken individually may be minor, but collectively significant as they occur over a period of time. Implementation of the proposed development would contribute to the cumulative loss of biological resources within the Rancho Santa Fe area. However, these cumulative impacts were considered and accounted for in the planning process for the regional subarea plan. As the project site was not included as a potential preserve area, per the draft subarea plan documents, proposed impacts would not result in any significant cumulative loss of biological resources.



## MITIGATION

Significant impacts would occur with project implementation and these impacts will require mitigation. Specifically, impacts to two vegetation communities, annual (non-native) grassland and coastal sage scrub, within the project area are considered significant. Impacts to coastal sage scrub would be approved by County DPW through issuance of a HLP exemption due to the small size and limited function of the habitat onsite. Several sensitive plant species are listed in *Appendix D* as potentially occurring with annual grassland and coastal sage scrub on the project site. As this habitat will be impacted by the project, sensitive plant species may also be directly impacted. Potential impacts to sensitive plant species are considered significant. Several moderate to high potentially occurring wildlife species are listed in *Appendix D* as potentially utilizing the annual grassland and coastal sage scrub on the project site as foraging, nesting, and breeding habitat. As this habitat will be impacted by the project, sensitive wildlife species may also be directly and indirectly impacted. No take of California gnatcatcher would occur as a result of the project.

In accordance with the County policy, it is required that annual (non-native) grassland habitat be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio and coastal sage scrub at a 2:1 ratio. Onsite mitigation is not considered adequate due to the small size of the site and the lack of connectivity to large blocks of regional open space. Mitigation will therefore be provided through the purchase of coastal sage scrub mitigation credits. The mitigation credits purchased by the applicant should total 0.79 acres (0.28 acre for annual (non-native) grassland impacts and 0.51 acre for coastal sage scrub impacts). The purchase of coastal sage scrub mitigation credits adequately mitigates impacts to annual grassland because, as described on Page 7, the annual grassland onsite is a result of historic and repeated disturbance and the natural condition of uplands in this area is coastal sage scrub. The coastal sage scrub mitigation credits therefore provide replacement of habitat values that would be present under normal, unaltered conditions.

Significant impacts to potentially occurring sensitive plant species would need to be mitigated on species basis at a 4:1 preservation to impact ratio. The exact sensitive plants mitigation will be determined following spring rare plant surveys. If no rare plants are found within the impact area during focused spring surveys, no mitigation would be required. Impacts to sensitive wildlife would be mitigated thru conservation of habitats purchased at an offsite mitigation bank. The applicant is not required to purchase credits for California gnatcatcher because no take of the species is expected to occur.

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This report was prepared by Dudek biologist Vipul Joshi, with assistance from Rebekah Krebs, Callie Ford, and Brock Ortega. Graphics and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping and analyses were provided by Tim Walsh.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please call me at 760-479-4284.

Sincerely,



Vipul Joshi  
Project Manager / Biologist  
Environmental Sciences Division

*Att: Figures 1-5  
Appendix A-D  
Copy of 1928 Aerial Photo*

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# **APPENDIX A**

*Plant Species Observed on the Project Site*

# APPENDIX A

## *Plant Species Observed on the Project Site*

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### PLANT SPECIES LIST

#### ANGIOSPERMAE (DICOTS)

##### **AIZOACEAE – FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY**

- \* *Carpobrotus edulis* – hottentot-fig

##### **ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC FAMILY**

- Malosma laurina* – laurel sumac
- Rhus integrifolia* – lemonadeberry
- \* *Schinus molle* – Peruvian pepper tree

##### **APIACEAE – CARROT FAMILY**

- \* *Foeniculum vulgare* – fennel

##### **ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY**

- \* *Picris echioides* – bristly ox-tongue
- Encelia californica* – California encelia
- Heterotheca grandiflora* – telegraph weed
- Gnaphalium bicolor* – bicolor cudweed
- Xanthium strumarium* – cocklebur
- \* *Lactuca serriola* – prickly lettuce
- Baccharis pilularis* – chaparral broom, coyote brush
- Iva hayesiana* – San Diego marsh-elder

##### **BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY**

- \* *Brassica nigra* – black mustard

##### **CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY**

- Opuntia littoralis* – coastal prickly-pear

##### **CAPRIFOLIACEAE – HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY**

- Sambucus mexicana* – blue elderberry

##### **CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**

- \* *Atriplex semibaccata* – Australian saltbush

## APPENDIX A (Cont.)

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- Salicornia virginica* – common woody pickleweed  
\* *Chenopodium murale* – nettle-leaf goosefoot

### **CYPERACEAE – SEDGE FAMILY**

*Scirpus americanus* – Olney's bulrush

### **FABACEAE – PEA FAMILY**

- \* *Medicago polymorpha* – California burclover

### **FAGACEAE – OAK FAMILY**

*Quercus agrifolia* – coast live oak  
*Quercus berberidifolia* – scrub oak

### **JUNCACEAE – RUSH FAMILY**

*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldi* – southwestern spiny rush

### **LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY**

*Salvia mellifera* – black sage

### **LILIACEAE – LILY FAMILY**

*Agave americana* – century plant

### **MYRTACEAE – MYRTLE FAMILY**

- \* *Eucalyptus* sp. – eucalyptus

### **PAPAVERACEAE – POPPY FAMILY**

*Romneya coulteri* – matilija poppy

### **POLYGONACEAE - BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**

- \* *Rumex crispus* – curly dock

### **ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY**

*Heteromeles arbutifolia* – toyon, Christmas berry

### **RUTACEAE – RUE OR CITRUS FAMILY**

*Citrus* spp – orange tree



## APPENDIX A (Cont.)

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### **SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY**

*Salix lasiolepis* – arroyo willow

### **SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**

\* *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco

### **TAMARICACEAE – TAMARISK FAMILY**

\* *Tamarix* sp. – tamarisk

### **TYPHACEAE – CATTAIL FAMILY**

*Typha latifolia* – cattail

## **ANGIOSPERMAE (MONOCOTS)**

### **ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY**

\* *Phoenix canariensis* – Canary Island date palm

### **POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY**

\* *Cynodon dactylon* – Bermuda grass

\* *Lolium perenne* – perennial ryegrass

*Distichlis spicata* – saltgrass

\* *Cortaderia selloana* – pampas grass

\* signifies introduced (non-native) species

# **APPENDIX B**

*Wildlife Species Observed on the Project Site*

## **APPENDIX B**

### ***Wildlife Species Observed on the Project Site***

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#### **WILDLIFE SPECIES - VERTEBRATES**

##### **BIRDS**

###### **ACCIPITRIDAE – HAWKS**

*Buteo lineatus* – red-shouldered hawk

###### **COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS & DOVES**

*Zenaida macroura* – mourning dove

###### **CORVIDAE – JAYS & CROWS**

*Corvus brachyrhynchos* – American crow

*Apelocoma californica* – western scrub jay

###### **EMBERIZIDAE – BUNTINGS & SPARROWS**

*Melospiza melodia* – song sparrow

*Pipilo crissalis* – California towhee

*Pipilo maculatus* – spotted towhee

###### **FALCONIDAE – FALCONS**

*Falco sparverius* – American kestrel

###### **FRINGILLIDAE – FINCHES**

*Carpodacus mexicanus* – house finch

*Carduelis psaltria* – lesser goldfinch

###### **MIMIDAE – THRASHERS**

*Mimus polyglottos* – northern mockingbird

###### **PARULIDAE – WOOD WARBLERS**

*Geothlypis trichas* – common yellowthroat

###### **REGULIDAE – KINGLETS**

*Regulus calendula* – ruby-crowned kinglet

## APPENDIX B (Cont.)

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### **TIMALIIDAE – LAUGHINGTHRUSH AND WRENTIT**

*Chamaea fasciata* – wrentit

### **TROCHILIDAE – HUMMINGBIRDS**

*Calypte anna* – Anna's hummingbird

### **TROGLODYTIDAE – WRENS**

*Thryomanes bewickii* – Bewick's wren

### **TURDIDAE – THRUSHES & BABBLERS**

*Sialia mexicana* – western bluebird

## **MAMMALS**

### **PROCYONIDAE – RACCOONS & RELATIVES**

*Procyon lotor* – common raccoon

### **MURIDAE – RATS & MICE**

*Neotoma* sp. – woodrat

### **SCIURIDAE – SQUIRRELS**

*Spermophilus beecheyi* – California ground squirrel

# **APPENDIX C**

## ***Data Forms***

DATA FORM  
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION  
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: <u>LOPEZ EL MARIANO TRAIL</u> Applicant/Owner: <u>TIME LOTUS</u> Investigator: <u>F.M.E. VELA</u>	Date: <u>12/3/05</u> County: <u>SAN DIEGO</u> State: <u>CA</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site?      Yes   No Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)?      Yes   No Is the area a potential Problem Area?      Yes   No (If needed, explain on reverse.)	Community ID: <u>CAM</u> Transect ID: _____ Plot ID: <u>DSH</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <u>Salicornia virginica</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>DBL</u>	9. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Carpobrotus edulis</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>NI</u>	10. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Scaevola americana</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>OBL</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-): 2/3 = 66.67%

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

HYDROLOGY

<p>Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):</p> <p>____ Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p>____ Aerial Photographs</p> <p>____ Other _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p> <p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>none</u> (in.)</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p>____ Inundated</p> <p>____ Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p>____ Water Marks</p> <p>____ Drift Lines</p> <p>____ Sediment Deposits</p> <p>____ Drainage Patterns in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p>____ Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p>____ Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p>____ Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
Remarks: <u>3m from stream channel, within 1' of flow elevation within Ordinary high water. - No other hyd indicators</u>	

## SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): _____		Drainage Class: _____ Field Observations: _____	
Taxonomy (Subgroup): _____		Confirm Mapped Type?    Yes    No	

  

Profile Description:					
Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-2"	A	10YR 3/1	+ 2.5Y 5/1		clay

  

Hydric Soil Indicators:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)

  

Remarks:

## WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No (Circle)	(Circle)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
Hydric Soils Present?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes No
Remarks:			

Approved by HQUSACE 3/92



DATA FORM  
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION  
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: <u>17-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11</u> Applicant/Owner: <u>Timothy</u> Investigator: <u>1/17/78</u>	Date: <u>1/17/78</u> County: <u>St. Louis</u> State: <u>MO</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? Yes No Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? Yes No Is the area a potential Problem Area? Yes No (If needed, explain on reverse.)	Community ID: <u>1A1</u> Transect ID: _____ Plot ID: <u>15</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <u>Sagittaria virginica</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>OBL</u>	9. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Cyperus tenuis</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>NI</u>	10. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Cyperus americanus</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>OBL</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-): 2/3 = 66.67%

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

HYDROLOGY

<p><input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p> <hr/> <p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>None</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>None</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>None</u> (in.)</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Inundated</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
<p>Remarks: <u>3m from stream channel, within 1' of flow elevation within ordinary high water - No other hyd indicators</u></p>	

# SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): _____			Drainage Class: _____		
Taxonomy (Subgroup): _____			Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type? Yes No		
<u>Profile Description:</u>					
Depth (Inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-3"	L	10YR 3/1	+ 5Y 5/3		clay

  

Hydric Soil Indicators:

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
--	--

  

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes No (Circle)	Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?	(Circle)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes No		
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes No		Yes No
Remarks:			

Approved by HOU SACE 3/92

DATA FORM  
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION  
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: <u>W-4-E 1/2-sec 12 T14</u> Applicant/Owner: <u>Jim [unclear]</u> Investigator: <u>[unclear]</u>	Date: <u>3/1/88</u> County: <u>San Diego</u> State: <u>CA</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site?      Yes   No Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)?      Yes   No Is the area a potential Problem Area?      Yes   No (If needed, explain on reverse.)	Community ID: <u>72</u> Transect ID: _____ Plot ID: <u>DS4</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <u>Carpobrotus edulis</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>NI</u>	9. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Larrea tridentata</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>FAC</u>	10. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	11. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-): 1/2 = 50%

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

HYDROLOGY

<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):  <input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge  <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs  <input type="checkbox"/> Other  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available       </p> <hr/> <p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>none</u> (in.)</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inundated</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns in Wetlands</li> </ul> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</li> </ul>
Remarks: <u>6" higher than DS4</u>	

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## SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): _____		Drainage Class: _____	
Taxonomy (Subgroup): _____		Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?    Yes    No	

  

Profile Description:			
Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)
0-10	A	10YR 5/2	

  

Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
silt clay, 37%

  

Hydric Soil Indicators:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)

  

Remarks:

## WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	<u>No</u> (Circle)	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	<u>No</u>	
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes	<u>No</u>	
Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?			Yes <u>No</u> (Circle)
Remarks:			

Approved by HQUSACE 3/92

DATA FORM  
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION  
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: <u>Laney - El Montevideo TPM</u> Applicant/Owner: <u>San Juan</u> Investigator: <u>ELM</u>	Date: <u>10-2-00</u> County: <u>San Juan</u> State: <u>PR</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</span> Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? <span style="float: right;"><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</span> Is the area a potential Problem Area? <span style="float: right;"><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</span> (If needed, explain on reverse.)	Community ID: <u>ELM-0</u> Transect ID: _____ Plot ID: <u>1</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <u>Distichlis spicata</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>FACW</u>	9. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Spartina virginica</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>OBL</u>	10. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	11. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-): 2/2 = 100%

Remarks: 10m from streambed, separated by trail, flat area

HYDROLOGY

<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):  <input type="checkbox"/> Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge  <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photographs  <input type="checkbox"/> Other  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available         </p> <p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>none</u> (in.)</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inundated</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drift Lines</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns in Wetlands</li> </ul> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Local Soil Survey Data</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</li> </ul>
<p>Remarks: <u>No hydro. indicators</u></p>	

## SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): _____		Drainage Class: _____	
Taxonomy (Subgroup): _____		Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?    Yes    No	

  

Profile Description:					
Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-16	A	10YR 5/6	7.5Y 5/6		Single tone

  

Hydric Soil Indicators:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic-Moisture Regime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)

  

Remarks: _____
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## WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	<u>Yes</u> No (Circle)	Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?	Yes <u>No</u> (Circle)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>No</u>		
Hydric Soils Present?	<u>Yes</u> No		
Remarks:			

Approved by HQUSACE 3/92.

DATA FORM  
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION  
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: <u>LAKE - El Morone - 7/1</u> Applicant/Owner: <u>State of CA</u> Investigator: <u>RAE JR</u>	Date: <u>10/13/01</u> County: <u>San Diego</u> State: <u>CA</u>
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site?      Yes   No Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)?      Yes   No Is the area a potential Problem Area?      Yes   No (If needed, explain on reverse.)	Community ID: <u>D4</u> Transect ID: _____ Plot ID: <u>DSQ</u>

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <u>Najas sarriflora</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>1/2</u>	9. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Cymodocea rotundifolia</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1/2</u>	10. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	11. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-): 1/2 = 50%

Remarks: Area has been trampled, 12m from stream.

HYDROLOGY

<p>___ Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):</p> <p>___ Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p>___ Aerial Photographs</p> <p>___ Other</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p> <hr/> <p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>NONE</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>NONE</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>NONE</u> (in.)</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p>___ Inundated</p> <p>___ Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p>___ Water Marks</p> <p>___ Drift Lines</p> <p>___ Sediment Deposits</p> <p>___ Drainage Patterns in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p>___ Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p>___ Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p>___ Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p>___ FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p>___ Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
Remarks: <u>No hydro indicators</u>	

## SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): _____		Drainage Class: _____	
Taxonomy (Subgroup): _____		Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?    Yes    No	

  

Profile Description:			
Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)
0-5"	A	10YR 5/3	
5" +	is compacted clay		

  

Hydric Soil Indicators:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic-Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)

  

Remarks:

## WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> (Circle)	Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> (Circle)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> (Circle)	
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> (Circle)	
Remarks:		

Approved by HQUSACE 3/92.



## DATA FORM

## ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION

(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: Lowell - 11/1/10  
Applicant/Owner: Lowell  
Investigator: IMV

Date: 12/3/05  
County: San Diego  
State: CA

Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site? Yes No  
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? Yes No  
Is the area a potential Problem Area? Yes No  
(If needed, explain on reverse.)

Community ID: 402  
Transect ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
Plot ID: 153

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <i>Poa annua</i>	I	FAC	9. _____		
2. <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	I	1/I	10. _____		
3. <i>Distichlis spicata</i>	I	FACW	11. _____		
4. <i>Salicornia perenne</i>	I	FAC	12. _____		
5. _____			13. _____		
6. _____			14. _____		
7. _____			15. _____		
8. _____			16. _____		

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-):  $\frac{3}{4} = 75\%$

Remarks: Vegetation is mowed

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1. <i>Poa annua</i>	I	FAC
2. <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	II	MI
3. <i>Distichlis spicata</i>	III	FACW
4. <i>Lotus perenne</i>	IV	FAC
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____

Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____
13. _____	_____	_____
14. _____	_____	_____
15. _____	_____	_____
16. _____	_____	_____

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-).

$$\frac{3}{4} = 75\%$$

Remarks: Vegetation is mowed.

<p>___ Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):</p> <p>___ Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge</p> <p>___ Aerial Photographs</p> <p>___ Other</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recorded Data Available</p> <hr/> <p>Field Observations:</p> <p>Depth of Surface Water: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Free Water in Pit: <u>none</u> (in.)</p> <p>Depth to Saturated Soil: <u>none</u> (in.)</p>	<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <p>___ Inundated</p> <p>___ Saturated in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p>___ Water Marks</p> <p>___ Drift Lines</p> <p>___ Sediment Deposits</p> <p>___ Drainage Patterns in Wetlands</p> <p>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):</p> <p>___ Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches</p> <p>___ Water-Stained Leaves</p> <p>___ Local Soil Survey Data</p> <p>___ FAC-Neutral Test</p> <p>___ Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
<p>Remarks: <u>Downstream end of swale, No hyd. patterns.</u></p>	

Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):

Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge

## Aerial Photographs

Other

☒ No Recorded Data Available

Field Observations:

Depth of Surface Water: none (in.)

Depth to Free Water in Pit: none (in.)

Depth to Saturated Soil: none (in.)

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators:

Inundated

Saturated in Upper 12 Inches

### Water Marks

## Drift Lines

## Sediment Deposits

## Drainage Patterns in Wetlands

Secondary indicators (2 or more required):

Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches

### Water-Stained Leaves

### Local Soil Survey Data

FAC-Neutral Test

Other (Explain in Remarks)

## SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): _____		Drainage Class: _____	
Taxonomy (Subgroup): _____		Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type?    Yes    No	

  

Profile Description:					
Depth (Inches)	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
0-12"	A	10YR 7/6			clay

  

Hydric Soil Indicators:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic-Moisture Regime <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> Concretions <input type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on Local Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National Hydric Soils List <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)

  

Remarks:
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## WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Circle)	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> (Circle)
Remarks:		

Approved by HQUSACE 3/92

# **APPENDIX D**

*Sensitive Species Detected or Potentially  
Occurring in Project Area*

## APPENDIX D

### SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN PROJECT AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	CNPS List, R-E-D	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period	Status Onsite or Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	Chaparral sand-verbena	None/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub; sandy/ annual herb/ January - August	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thornmint	FT/ SE	1B, 2-3-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay/ annual herb/ April- June	Moderate potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Achnatherum diegoense</i>	San Diego County needlegrass	None/ None	4, 1-2-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub; rocky, often mesic/ perennial herb/ May-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	California adolphia	None/ None	2, 1-3-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay/ shrub/ December-May	Low potential, would have been observed during surveys.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	FE/ None	1B, 3-3-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; often in disturbed areas/ perennial herb/ May -October	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	None/ None	4, 1-2-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ March- June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San Diego sagewort	None/ None	4, 1-2-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest and scrub; sandy/ shrub/ May-September	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/ None	1B, 3-2-2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas/ annual herb/ March-October	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis	FT/ SE	1B, 2-3-3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; sandstone/ deciduous shrub/ August-November	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE/ SE	1B, 3-3-3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub; sandy or gravelly/ shrub/ March- April	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	Thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/ SE	1B, 3-3-3	Chaparral (openings) coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; often clay/ bulbiferous herb/ March- June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	None/ None	1B, 1-3-2	Closed-cone conifer forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; mesic, clay, sometimes serpentine/ bulbiferous herb/ May-July	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.

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### SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN PROJECT AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	CNPS List, R-E-D	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period	Status Onsite or Potential to Occur
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calindrinia	None/ None	4, 1-2-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, disturbed sites and burns/ annual herb/ March-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	None/ None	4, 1-2-3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ bulbiferous herb/ (February)-May	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Camissonia lewisii</i>	Lewis's evening primrose	None/ None	3, ?-?-2	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; sandy or clay/ annual herb/ (March)-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewel-flower	None/ None	4, 1-2-3	Chaparral, coastal scrub; sandy and granitic/ annual herb/ March-(June)	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i>	Slender-pod jewel-flower	None/ SR	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ annual herb; fire follower/ March-May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	Wart-stemmed ceanothus	None/ None	2, 2-2-1	Chaparral/ shrub/ December-April	Low potential, would have been observed.
<i>Centromadia [Hemizonia] parryi</i> spp. <i>australis</i>	Southern tarplant	None/ None	1B, 3-3-2	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools/ annual herb/ May-November	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Centromadia [Hemizonia] pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Smooth tarplant	None/ None	1B, 2-3-3	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/ annual herb/ April-September	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	None/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes/ annual herb/ January - August	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Chaenactis parishii</i>	Parish's chaenactis	None/ None	1B, 2-1-2	Chaparral; rocky/ perennial herb / May-July	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spineflower	None/ None	4, 1-2-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane conifer forest; alluvial fan, granitic/ annual herb/ May-August	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's spineflower	FE/ SE	1B, 3-3-3	Maritime chaparral, closed-cone conifer forest, coastal scrub/ annual herb/ March-May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	Long-spined spineflower	None/ None	1B, 2-2-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; often clay/ annual herb/ April-July	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.

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<i>Chorizanthe procumbens</i>	Prostrate spineflower	None/ None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland, gabbroic clay and granitic soils/annual herb/ April-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	Delicate clarkia	None/ None	1B, 2-2-2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/ annual herb/ April-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Summer-holly	None/ None	1B, 2-2-2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/ shrub/ April-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	Small-flowered morning-glory	None/ None	4, 1-2-2	Chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps/ annual herb/ March-July	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	Salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/ SE	1B, 2-2-2	Coastal dunes, coastal saltwater marshes and swamps/ annual herb/ May-October	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Cordylanthus orcuttianus</i>	Orcutt's bird's-beak	None/ None	2, 3-3-1	Coastal scrub/ annual herb/ (March) - (September)	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Coreopsis maritima</i>	Sea dahlia	None/ None	2, 2-2-1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ March-May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>incana</i>	San Diego sand aster	None/ None	1B, 3-3-2	Chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ June-September	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>	Del Mar Mesa sand aster	None/ None	1B, 3-3-3	Maritime chaparral (openings), coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; sandy/ perennial herb/ May-September	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	Western dichondra	None/ None	4, 1-2-1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ rhizomatous herb/ March-May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Dudleya attenuata</i> ssp. <i>orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's dudleya	None/ None	2, 3-3-1	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub; rocky or gravelly/ perennial herb/ May-July	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> spp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya	None/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, rocky; often clay or serpentinite/ perennial herb/ April-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved dudleya	None/ SE	1B, 3-3-3	Maritime chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, Torrey sandstone/ perennial herb/ April	Low potential, no suitable soils.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	CNPS List, R-E-D	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period	Status Onsite or Potential to Occur
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed dudleya	None/ None	1B, 1-2-3	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; often clays/ perennial herb/ April-July	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	Variegated dudleya	None/ None	1B, 2-2-2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools/ perennial herb/ May-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	Sticky dudleya	None/ None	1B, 2-2-3	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub; rocky/ perennial herb/ May-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> ssp. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush	None/ None	2, 3-2-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ shrub/ (July)-November	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE/ SE	1B, 2-3-2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, mesic areas/annual-perennial herb/ April-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	Cliff spurge	None/ None	2, 2-2-1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; rocky/ shrub/ December-August	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	San Diego barrel cactus	None/ None	2, 1-3-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools/ shrub/ May-June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Frankenia palmeri</i>	Palmer's frankenia	None/ None	2, 3-3-1	Coastal dunes, coastal saltwater marsh and swamps, playas/ perennial herb/ May-July	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>hallii</i>	San Diego gumplant	None/ None	1B, 2-2-3	Chaparral, lower montane conifer forest, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland/ perennial herb/ July-October	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/ None	4, 1-2-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay/ annual herb/ March-May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's hazardia	None/ ST	1B, 3-3-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub; often clay/ evergreen shrub/ August-(October)	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	Graceful tarplant	None/ None	4, 1-2-3	Coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, chaparral (?), valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ August-November	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	Vernal barley	None/ None	3, ?-2-2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), vernal pools/ annual herb/ March-June	Low potential, no suitable soils.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	CNPS List, R-E-D	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period	Status Onsite or Potential to Occur
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	Mesa horkelia	None/ None	1B, 2-3-3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/ perennial herb/ February - (September)	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia	None/ None	1B, 3-1-2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, clays/perennial herb/ May-June	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Decumbent goldenbush	None/ None	1B, 2-2-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub (sandy, often disturbed areas)/ shrub/ April-November	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh-elder	None/ None	2, 2-2-1	Marshes and swamps, playas/ perennial herb/ April-September	2 individuals observed onsite.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> spp. <i>leopoldii</i>	Southwestern spiny rush	None/ None	4, 1-2-3	Coastal dunes, meadows and seeps (alkaline), saltwater marsh and swamp/ rhizomatous herb/ May-June	10 individuals observed onsite.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Saltwater marsh and swamps, playas, vernal pools/ annual herb/ February-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	Pride-of-California	None/ None	4, 1-1-2	Chaparral/ perennial herb/ May-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	Heart-leaved pitcher sage	None/ None	1B, 3-2-2	Closed-cone conifer forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland/ shrub/ April-July	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/ None	1B, 3-2-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ annual herb/ January- July	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's linanthus	None/ None	1B, 2-1-2	Chaparral, lower montane conifer forest, pinyon- juniper woodland; openings/ annual herb/ May- June	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Lotus nuttallianus</i>	Nuttall's lotus	None/ None	1B, 3-3-2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub/ annual herb/ March-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Machaeranthera juncea</i>	Rush-like bristleweed	None/ None	4, 1-1-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ June- January	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> var. <i>platycarpa</i>	Small-flowered microseris	None/ None	4, 1-2-2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay/ annual herb/ March-May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Muilla clevelandii</i>	San Diego goldenstar	None/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay/ bulbiferous herb/ May	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/ State	CNPS List, R-E-D	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period	Status Onsite or Potential to Occur
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Spreading navarretia	FT/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Chenopod scrub, shallow freshwater marsh and swamps, vernal pools/annual herb/ April-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Prostrate navarretia	None/ None	1B, 2-3-3	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/ April-July	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Ophioglossum californicum</i>	California adder's-tongue	None/ None	4, 1-2-2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools (margins); mesic/ rhizomatous herb/ (December)-June	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Ornithostaphylos oppositifolia</i>	Baja California birdbush	None/ SE	2, 3-3-1	Chaparral/ evergreen shrub/ January-April	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort	None/ None	4, 1-1-2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland/ deciduous shrub/ May-August	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/ None	1B, 2-3-2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest; sandy and clay loam/ evergreen shrub/ February-March	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Rorippa gambellii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE/ ST	1B, 3-3-2	Marsh and swamps (freshwater and brackish)/ rhizomatous herb/ April-September	Low potential, would have been observed.
<i>Rosa minutifolia</i>	Small-leaved rose	None/ SE	2, 3-3-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ deciduous shrub/ January-June	Low potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Rayless ragwort	None/ None	2, 3-2-1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alkaline/ annual herb/ January-April	Moderate potential – requires focused survey.
<i>Senecio ganderi</i>	Gander's ragwort	None/ SR	1B, 3-2-3	Chaparral (burns and gabbroic outcrops)/ perennial herb/ April-May	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Spaerocarpus drewei</i>	Bottle liverwort	None/ None	1B, 3-3-3	Chaparral, coastal scrub; openings, soil/ ephemeral liverwort/ NA	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Viguiera laciniata</i>	San Diego County viguiera	None/ None	4, 1-2-1	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ shrub/ February-June	Low potential, would have been observed.

#### Legend

FE: Federally-listed as endangered  
 FT: Federally-listed as threatened  
 SE: State-listed as endangered  
 ST: State-listed as threatened  
 SR: State rare

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### SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN PROJECT AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS FEDERAL/ STATE <sup>1</sup>	PRIMARY HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	STATUS ONSITE OR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
<i>Bufo californicus</i>	Arroyo toad	FE, CNF/ CSC	Stream channels for breeding (typically 3 <sup>rd</sup> order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	No potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Ensatina klauberi</i>	Large-blotched salamander	FS, CNF/ CSC	Oak woodland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, coastal dunes, conifer forest	Moderate potential
<i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, CNF/ CSC	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	No potential, no suitable habitat.
<i>Spea [= Scaphiopus] hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	BLM/ CSC	Most common in grasslands, coastal sage scrub near rain pools or vernal pools; riparian habitats	Moderate potential
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery legless lizard	FS, CNF/ CSC	Loose soils (sand, loam, humus) in coastal dune, coastal sage scrub, woodlands, and riparian habitats	Low potential, no suitable soils.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	Coastal (California) glossy snake	None/ None	Grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, woodlands in sandy and rocky substrates	Moderate potential.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i>	Belding's orange-throated whiptail	None/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, juniper and oak woodland	Moderate potential.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Coastal western whiptail	None/None	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral	Moderate potential.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	None/ None	Cismontane chaparral, coastal sage scrub, desert scrub; granite outcrops	Moderate potential.
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake	FS/ None	Open, rocky areas in moist habitats near intermittent streams: marsh, riparian woodland, sage scrub	Moderate potential.
	Southwestern pond turtle	FS, BLM, CNF/ CSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used during winter	Moderate potential.
<i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado skink	BLM/ CSC	Grassland, riparian and oak woodland; found in litter, rotting logs, under flat stones	Moderate potential.

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<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> (blainvillei population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	FS, CNF/ CSC	Coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak and riparian woodland, coniferous forest	Moderate potential.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped garter snake	BLM, FS, CNF/ CSC	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Moderate potential.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> ssp.	South Coast garter snake	None/ CSC	Marshes, meadows, sloughs, ponds, slow-moving water courses	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<b>BIRDS</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	SBNF/ CSC	Riparian and oak woodlands, montane canyons	Moderate foraging potential, no nesting potential.
	Sharp-shinned hawk	SBNF/ CSC	Nests in coniferous forests, ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, Jeffrey pine; winters in lowland woodlands and other habitats	No potential for nesting, no suitable habitat.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	Tricolored blackbird	BCC, BLM, USBC/ CSC/ Aud	Nests near fresh water, emergent wetland with cattails or tules; forages in grasslands, woodland, agriculture	Moderate potential.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/ CSC	Grass-covered hillsides, coastal sage scrub, chaparral with boulders and outcrops	Moderate potential.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	SMC/ None	Open grassland and prairie, especially native grassland with a mix of grasses and forbs	Moderate potential.
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	BCC, SMC/ CSC	Coastal sage scrub and dry chaparral along coastal lowlands and inland valleys	Moderate potential.
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great blue heron	None/CDF	Variety of habitats, but primarily wetlands; lakes, rivers, marshes, mudflats, estuaries, saltmarsh, riparian habitats	Moderate potential.
<i>Asio flammeus</i> (nesting)	Short-eared owl	USBC/ CSC/ Aud	Grassland, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, saline and freshwater emergent wetlands	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites)	Burrowing owl	BCC, BLM/ CSC	Grassland, lowland scrub, agriculture, coastal dunes and other artificial open areas	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American bittern	USBC, SMC/ None	Emergent habitat of freshwater marsh and vegetation borders of ponds and lakes	Moderate potential.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS FEDERAL/ STATE <sup>1</sup>	PRIMARY HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	STATUS ONSITE OR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk	None/ None	Riparian and woodland habitats, eucalyptus	Observed foraging over site.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> (wintering)	Ferruginous hawk	BCC, SMC/ CSC Aud	Open, dry country, grasslands, open fields, agriculture	Moderate potential.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC, FS, USBC/ ST/ Aud	Open grassland, shrublands, croplands	Moderate potential.
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green heron	None/ None	Lakes, marshes, streams	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture	SBNF/ None	Rangeland, agriculture, grassland; uses cliffs and large trees for roosting, nesting and resting	Moderate potential.
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush	SBNF/ None	Riparian habitat with dense understory and dense shrubs	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (nesting colony)	Black tern	None/ CSC	Freshwater lakes, marshes, ponds, coastal lagoons	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (nesting)	Northern harrier	None/ CSC	Open wetlands (nesting), pasture, old fields, dry uplands, grasslands, rangelands, coastal sage scrub	Low nesting potential.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FC, BCC, FS, CNF, SMC, SBNF/ SE	Dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> (nesting)	Yellow warbler	SBNF/ CSC	Nests in lowland and foothill riparian woodlands dominated by cottonwoods, alders and willows; winters in a variety of habitats	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	White-tailed kite	MNBMC, SBNF/ P	Open grasslands, savanna-like habitats, agriculture, wetlands, oak woodlands, riparian	Moderate potential.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (nesting)	Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, USBC, FS, CNF/ SE/ Aud	Riparian woodlands along streams and rivers with mature, dense stands of willows or alders; may nest in thickets dominated by tamarisk	No potential, lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	None/ CSC	Open habitats, grassland, rangeland, shortgrass prairie, montane meadows, coastal plains, fallow grain fields	Moderate potential.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> (wintering)	Merlin	None/ CSC	Nests in open country, open coniferous forest, prairie; winters in open woodlands, grasslands, cultivated fields, marshes, estuaries and sea coasts	Low potential, marginal habitat.

## APPENDIX D

### SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN PROJECT AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS FEDERAL/ STATE <sup>1</sup>	PRIMARY HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	STATUS ONSITE OR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> (nesting)	Prairie falcon	BCC, SBNF/ CSC	Grassland, savannas, rangeland, agriculture, desert scrub, alpine meadows; nest on cliffs or bluffs	Moderate potential.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	BCC, (FD) CNF/ SE, P, CDF	Nests on cliffs, buildings, bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern pigmy owl	None/ None	Montane coniferous forest, deciduous hardwood, wooded canyons, riparian; nests in tree cavities and snags	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	Yellow-breasted chat	SBNF/ CSC	Dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles and dense brush.	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, BCC, USBC/ CSC, P/ Aud	Saline, brackish, and fresh emergent wetlands	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (nesting)	Loggerhead shrike	BCC/ CSC	Open ground including grassland, coastal sage scrub, broken chaparral, agriculture, riparian, open woodland	Moderate potential.
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's sparrow	None/None	Nests in wet montane meadows of corn lily, sedges, and low willows; winters in thickets of shrubs, tall forbs interspersed with grassy areas; usually on damp ground or near water	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Numenius americanus</i> (nesting)	Long-billed curlew	BCC, USBC/ CSC/ Aud	Nests in upland shortgrass prairies and wet meadows in northeast California; winters in coastal estuaries, open grasslands and croplands	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (rookery)	Black-crowned night heron	BLM/ None	Marshes, ponds, reservoirs, estuaries; nests in dense-foliaged trees and dense fresh or brackish emergent wetlands	Moderate potential.
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy woodpecker	None/None	Nests in deciduous (often willow) woodlands, oak woodlands, orchards, suburban plantings and occasionally conifers	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Piranga rubra</i> (nesting)	Summer tanager	None/CSC	Nests in riparian woodland; winter habitats include parks and residential areas	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray gnatcatcher	None/None	Chaparral, brushland	Low potential, marginal habitat.

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<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, CNF, USBC/ CSC/ Aud	Coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub-chaparral mix, coastal sage scrub-grassland ecotone, riparian in late summer	Moderate potential.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	Bank swallow	None/ ST	Nests in lowland country with soft banks or bluffs; open country and water during migration	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Siala mexicana</i>	Western bluebird	None/None	Open forests of deciduous, coniferous or mixed trees, savanna, edges of riparian woodland	Observed onsite.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	Least Bell's vireo	FE, BCC, USBC, CNF/ SE/ Aud	Nests in southern willow scrub with dense cover within 1-2 meters of the ground; habitat includes willows, cottonwoods, baccharis, wild blackberry or mesquite on desert areas	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's warbler	SBNF/None	Nests in montane meadows and low, dense willow thickets; in migration occurs in chaparral, woodlands and forests with shrubs	Low potential, marginal habitat.
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura (California) pocket mouse	None/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian-scrub ecotone; more mesic areas	Moderate potential.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/ CSC	Coastal sage scrub, grassland, sage scrub-grassland ecotones, sparse chaparral; rocky substrates, loams and sandy loams	Moderate potential.
<i>Coryorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	Townsend's western big-eared bat	BLM, FS/ CSC/ WBWG	Mesic habitats, gleans from brush or trees or feeds along habitat edges	Moderate potential.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE/ ST	Open habitat, grassland, sparse coastal sage scrub, sandy loam and loamy soils with low clay content; gentle slopes (<30%)	No potential, out of known range.
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	Western mastiff bat	BLM/ CSC/ WBWG	Roosts in small colonies in cracks and small holes, seeming to prefer man-made structures	Moderate potential.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/ CSC	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal sage scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, rangelands	Moderate potential.
<i>Myotis leibii</i> (= <i>ciliolabrum</i> )	Small-footed myotis	BLM/None	Caves, old mines, abandoned buildings	Moderate potential.

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<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	BLM/ None/ WBWG	Open habitats, early successional stages, streams, lakes, and ponds are foraging areas	Moderate potential.
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged myotis	None/ None/ WBWG	Feeds over open water and over open habitats, using denser woodlands and forests for cover and reproduction	Moderate potential.
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule deer	None/ Regulated	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, woodlands, forest; often browses in open areas adjacent to cover	Moderate potential.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse	None/ CSC	Grassland, sparse coastal sage scrub	Moderate potential.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	FS, SBNF/ CSC	Grassland, coastal sage scrub, disturbed habitats; fine, sandy soils	Moderate potential.
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray fox	None/ None	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, woodlands, forest	Moderate potential.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> (wintering sites)	Monarch butterfly	None/ None	Overwinters in eucalyptus groves	Moderate potential.
<b>FISH</b>				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT, FS/ CSC	Small, shallow, cool, clear streams less than 7 meters in width and a few centimeters to more than a meter in depth; substrates are generally coarse gravel, rubble and boulder	No potential, out of known range.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	Arroyo chub	FS, CNF/ CSC	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths > 40 centimeters; substrates of sand or mud	No potential, out of known range.

<sup>1</sup> The federal and state status of species primarily is based on the Special Animals List (July 2005), California Department of Fish and Game.

#### Federal Designations:

BCC Fish and Wildlife Service: Birds of Conservation Concern  
 BLM Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species  
 CNF Cleveland National Forest Sensitive Species  
 FC Candidate for federal listing as threatened or endangered

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(FD)	Federally-delisted; monitored for five years
FE	Federally-listed Endangered
FS	Forest Service Region 5 Sensitive Species
FT	Federally-listed as Threatened
MNBMC	Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern
PFT	Proposed for listing as Federally Threatened
USBC	United States Bird Conservation Watch List
SBNF	San Bernardino National Forest Sensitive
SMC	Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1 Species of Management Concern

### State Designations:

CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Sensitive Species
CSC	California Special Concern Species
P	California Department of Fish and Game Protected and Fully Protected Species
SE	State-listed as Endangered
ST	State-listed as Threatened

### Other

AFS E	American Fisheries Society Endangered classification
Aud	Audubon Society Watch list
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group High Priority species



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